

The Abbeville Press.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance.

Friday, June 21, 1867.

THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney General Stanberry has at last published his long-looked-for opinion with regard to the powers of the military commanders, the concluding paragraphs of which we herewith append. As was anticipated, it will be seen that he denies to them the right which they have assumed of removing the civil authorities, and exercising quasi-civil jurisdiction through their own appointees. According to his view the civil and military jurisdictions are essentially distinct and cannot be exercised through the same tribunals. He does not deny to the military commanders the power to suspend civil government in case of a general or partial insurrection, and to exercise the power of pardon of powers which may be necessary to meet such an emergency, but holds that the assumption of the power of removal must be justified by some such controlling necessity. We may well conceive the difficulty of the Attorney General in attempting to give a rational interpretation to the ill-digested, vague and repugnant provisions of the military acts, and to deduce from them anything like a harmonious and consistent system. The attempt in these acts to blend civil and military jurisdiction involves inherent difficulties which no act of the Legislature could elude, and which the skill of the interpreter serves but to eliminate. The powers of the military commanders seem, under these acts to be vague and discretionary, that it is difficult to limit their exercise. In certain emergencies they have the right to supersede the civil jurisdiction in the trial and punishment of offenders, and to vest them with the right of determining when these exigencies occur is to confer upon them supreme power.

As a necessary corollary from the opinion of the Attorney-General, it would seem that an order will be issued for the restoration of the deposed civil functionaries, but according to the statement of the official organ, that would not justify the conclusion that the administration either contemplates or desires the removal of General Sheridan and others. Yet the anticipation of this has provoked much censure of the President on the part of the Radical journals, who charge him with obstructing the designs of Congress and the policy of the Reconstruction Acts.

It is supposed that the opinion of the Attorney General will not be officially promulgated but without interfering with the discretionary powers of the District commanders, will serve as a guide in the exercise of their jurisdiction. We make the following extract:

I find it impossible, under the provisions of this Act, to comprehend such an official as a Governor of one of these States appointed to office by one of these military commanders; certainly he is not the Governor recognized by the laws of the State and clothed as such with the chief executive power; nor is he appointed as a military Governor for a State which has no lawful Governor, under the pressure of an existing necessity to exercise powers at large. The intention, no doubt, was to appoint him to fill a vacancy occasioned by a military order, and to put him in the place of the removed Governor to execute the functions of the office as provided by law. The law takes no cognizance of such official, and he is clothed with no authority or color of authority. What is true as to the Governor is equally true as to all the other legislative, executive and judicial officers of the State. If the military commander can oust one from his office, he can oust them all; if he can fill one vacancy, he can fill all vacancies; and thus usurp all civil jurisdiction into his own hands, or the hands of those who hold their appointments from him, and are subject to his power of removal, and thus frustrate the very right secured to the people by this Act. Certainly this Act is rigorous enough in the power which it gives, with all its severity. The right of electing their own officers is still left with the people, and it must be preserved.

I must not be understood as fixing limits to the power of the military commanders in case of insurrection or riot. It may happen that an insurrection in one of these States may be so general and formidable as to require the temporary suspension of all civil governments and the establishment of martial law in its place, and the same things may be true as to local disorder or riot, in reference to the civil government of the city or the place where it breaks out. Whatever power is necessary to meet such emergency, the military commander may properly exercise. I confine myself to the proper authority of the military commander where peace and order do prevail. It is not allowable to displace the civil officers and appoint others in their places under any idea that the military commanders can better perform his duties and carry out the general purposes of the Act by the agency of civil officers of his choice, rather than by the lawful incumbents. The Act gives him no right to resort to such agency, but does give him the right to have a sufficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned, in the suppression of insurrection and riot. The military commander is wholly independent of the civil authority.

So, too, in the trial and punishment of criminals and offenders, he may supersede the civil jurisdiction. His power is to be exercised in these special emergencies, and the means are put into his hands by which it is to be exercised; that is to say, a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority; and military tribunals of his own appointment to try and punish offenders—these are strictly military powers to be exercised by military authority, not by the civil authority or by the civil officers appointed by him to perform ordinary civil duties. If these emergencies do not happen—if civil order is preserved and criminals are duly prosecuted by

the regular criminal courts, the military power, though present must remain passive. Its proper function is to preserve the peace—to act promptly where the peace is broken and restore order. When that is done, and their authority may again safely resume its function, the military power becomes again passive, but on guard and watchful. This, in my opinion, is the whole scope of the military power conferred by this Act. In arriving at this conclusion, I have not found it necessary to resort to the strict construction which is allowable.

The Attorney General clearly denies the right which has been assumed by the military governor of this District to suspend or declare inoperative the State laws. It is an assumption of legislative authority which the President himself, who is only an executive officer, would not be authorized to exercise. On this point he thus concludes:

"I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of this assumption of authority. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that I do not doubt that all these orders have been issued under an honest belief that they were necessary or expedient, and fully warranted by the Act of Congress. There may be evils and mischiefs in the laws which these people have made for themselves, through their own legislative bodies, which require change; but none of these can be so intolerable as the evils and mischiefs which must ensue from the sort of remedy applied. One can plainly see what will be the inevitable confusion and disorder which such disturbances of the whole civil policy of the State must produce. If these military edicts are allowed to remain even during the brief time in which this provisional military government may be in power, the seeds will be sown for such a future harvest of litigation as has never been inflicted upon any other people."

CONFISCATION.—Wendell Phillips in a late number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, thus urges confiscation as a measure of policy:

Confiscation is needed as much to weaken our enemy as to strengthen our friends. Without a large measure of confiscation, these States cannot be safely readmitted for seven or ten years. Confiscation is the only trustworthy barrier against another revolt. Not only is the rebel who loses his land weakened, but the man who succeeds, holding his estate only while the Federal Government stands, becomes our sure and trustworthy ally and defender. No class so sure to stand by the flag in any trouble, as those who invested their all in it.

Again, confiscation is mere naked justice to the former slave. Who brought the land into cultivation? Whose sweat and toil are mixed with it forever? Who cleared those forests? Who made those roads? Whose hand reared those houses? Whose wages are invested in those warehouses and towns? Of course, the negroes. Does the nation call it just to turn out such a one penniless, ignorant, naked to begin the world? Why should he not have a share in his inheritance?

As a set-off, read the following from the *New York Times*:

All these projects of confiscation, extermination and the distribution of property or of profits, are the work of dreamers or of demagogues—probably of both. They are unsound in theory and impossible in practice. Just now their leading motive is probably the hope of establishing a party supremacy. But it is by no means the first time political parties have sought their aid for such a purpose,—yet never without more of damage than of profit. The effort has more than once been made in this country, and especially in this State, to engraft them upon the Democratic party, where, if anywhere, success might have been expected. But success has never been achieved. The attempt to fasten them upon the Republican party will prove equally abortive.

These views are endorsed by the leading Republican journals.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—We have been favored during the last few days with refreshing rains which have quickened vegetation and revived the growing crops. The crops of grain are said to be very promising, and encourage the hope that in good time there will be no lack of "seed for the sower and bread for the eater." The wheat harvests are very abundant, and large quantities have been planted, and the yield has been unusually good. The effect is already seen in the diminished price of wheat, which has been selling here, we learn, as low as \$1.25 per bushel. With such facts before us, we may well anticipate the speedy advent of smiling plenty, and the rapid exit of gaunt famine with its lean and hungry train. This indeed affords substantial consolation after all that we have suffered, and amid so many evils present and prospective.

THE COURT OF EQUITY.—The sittings of the Court of Equity for our District, continued during the entire last week, and were closed with out disposing of the pending business. In view of the number of cases still awaiting adjudication, at the solicitation of the Bar, and from regard to the public interest, his Honor was induced to hold an extra term, early in August next. Many of the cases heard present novel and important principles, affecting the liabilities of guardians and trustees, and the validity of investments in Confederate securities, and were elaborately discussed. Upon many of these issues growing out of the late war, the profession is still looking for a final adjudication, and authoritative exposition from our highest judicial tribunal.

THE HON. T. A. B. NELSON, the distinguished Tennessee statesman and lawyer, in a speech delivered at a Conservative Union Convention held at Greenville, Tennessee, and which is published at length in our exchanges, makes an eloquent and earnest appeal in behalf of Constitutional liberty, and opposes the usurpations of the Radicals in Congress and in his own State legislature. As the utterances of a man of high character and distinguished ability, and, through life, a consistent Union man, these views will have their influence upon the public sentiment of the country.

MEAS. MILLER & ROBERTSON are offering the highest market prices in goods for wool-washed or unwashed.

WHAT IS A LEGAL JURY.—A question has arisen before Judge Moses, who is holding Court in Charleston, as to the legal constitution of the jury who were drawn prior to the order of Gen. Sickles regarding the lists to be framed irrespective of color—with regard to which the *Mercury* remarks:

The recent order of Gen. Sickles requiring that juries shall be drawn from lists framed without distinction of color, has raised the question whether a verdict rendered by a jury not so drawn would be binding in law, either so as to affect the title to property, or to justify the punishment of a criminal. The practice in the courts of this State is to issue the venire for a jury at any particular term at the close of the term previous, and thus the juries for the present term of the Court of Common Pleas and General sessions, appear in court in response to a venire issued at the close of the last term of the court at the end of May, before Gen. Sickles' order was issued, and of course according to old jury lists which contained the names of white men only. There has in consequence been considerable consultation between Judge Moses and the military authorities on the subject, the latter advising that the court be adjourned until new jury lists can be prepared. Judge Moses has, however, declined to adjourn the court, and will proceed with the business of the court as usual, unless of course prevented by such positive military orders as have not yet been issued.

A similar question was raised recently in the trial of a case at Yarbrough, N. C., where in a pending criminal execution, there was a challenge to the array for a like reason. The court overruled the challenge, but continued the case without discharging the prisoners.

THE SERRATT TRIAL.—The trial of John H. Serratt for the assassination of Lincoln, is now progressing at Washington, and the prosecution is now in the midst of their testimony.

"In opening for the prosecution, after describing the assassination, the District Attorney said:

"The prosecution will show to the entire satisfaction of the jury, by competent and credible witnesses, that the prisoner, John H. Serratt, was then and there present, aiding and abetting in that murder. We will show that at the time of the murder he was in front of Ford's Theatre co-operating with John Wilkes Booth. You will hear what the prisoner said there. You will know him as the partner of Booth. You will know him as the director of the bullet that pierced the President's head, and the director of the knife that fell upon the throat of the Secretary of State. You will know that the companionship then and there between the prisoner and Booth was not accidental, but was the result of long and premeditated plans and associations."

ICE-CREAM.—To those of our friends who have enjoyed the pleasure of partaking of the nice ice-cream which is prepared by Mrs. Golding of our village, we need say nothing in the way of commendation, but to others who have not had that pleasure, would commend the skill with which she gets up this most delightful of summer refreshments. We were made the recipients a few days since, of a most acceptable present of two suetners of the "happy compound," and can speak knowingly from recent experience on the subject. Together with ice-cream, our friends can always find something tempting in the confectionery line.

WE direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. N. Belcher, who has just received large additions to the stock of groceries at his well known establishment. His recent arrivals, comprising a lot of very superior golden syrup, clear bacon sides, Cuba molasses, portable lemonade in cans, &c. He has made arrangements for keeping on hand a supply of ice during the summer months, which will indeed prove a most material addition to our comfort, and acceptable luxury to our citizens.

COLONIZATION IN BRAZIL.—We publish in another column the first of a series of letters on this subject, from the pen of our distinguished townsman, Dr. D. McN. Turner, D. D., which we need scarcely commend to the attention.—The high character and well known ability of the author will secure for them an attentive perusal, and whether or not he succeeds in convincing, he cannot fail to instruct and entertain.

DEATH OF A GOOD CITIZEN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Parshel D. Klugh, a worthy citizen of our District, at his residence near Greenwood, after a protracted illness. The deceased possessed many sterling traits of character, and through his long and useful career secured the respect of all who knew him. He had attained his three-score years and ten, and leaves a number of relations and friends to deplore his loss.

WE direct attention to the advertisement of the resumption of the exercises of the Bellevue Academy on the 1st Monday in July next. Miss M. A. Elmore, the principal, is said to be a lady of excellent scholastic attainments, and has established a character as a successful teacher. We commend the institution to the patronage of our friends.

Monday Brown, John Combit, Cato Nelson and George Roundtree, freedmen, who were sentenced to the Penitentiary at the Fall Term of the District Court, and who have been confined in jail at this place, took their departure on Monday morning for the Penitentiary, in charge of the Sheriff.

See the prospectus of J. R. Jacobs & Co. who propose to publish at Clinton, S. C., an agricultural paper under the name of the "Farm and Garden," at the low price of \$1.00 per annum.

Reference to the advertisement it will be seen that the regular Communication of Clinton Lodge will take place on Monday, 8th July.

Dr. Samuel H. Beard, Dentist, begs leave to inform his friends that he will be absent for a few weeks in Washington, Ga.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The *New York Times* is out in favor of Grant for next President. It thinks that his election would be supported by the masses, unforgotten by the Democrats, and acceded to by the South.

ON COLONIZATION IN BRAZIL.

BY REV. D. McN. TURNER, D. D.

LETTER 1ST.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., June 15, 1867.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: As other gentlemen of your profession, besides various other parties, have sought an expression of my views with regard to colonization in Brazil, and as I desire to interest as many as possible in this important subject, allow me to avail myself of the kindness of the conductors of the press in making my communications public. I propose, in the course of a few familiar letters, to submit various considerations in favor of colonization, and to consider the objections that may be urged against it. Before I enter upon this work, however, let me lay before you my plan for a colony, as I shall have occasion to refer to this in what I may have to say in subsequent letters.

Lay off, on a piece of paper, a square figure, five inches on the side. At each half inch make a dot; join the dots on opposite sides by lines parallel to the sides. This will give you a diagram, resembling a chess board, and containing one hundred small squares. If you allow one inch to represent a mile, each of these squares will represent a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land. Thus, in an area of twenty-five square miles, you have ample room for one hundred families, allowing each to have land sufficient for a considerable farm. On account of the extraordinary fertility of the soil in Brazil, of which I shall give ample evidence hereafter, it would not be necessary to clear more than ten acres during the first winter, as that quantity, properly cultivated, will yield, at a moderate calculation, four hundred bushels of corn and seven or more bags of cotton—enough surely to meet all the expenses of a family of emigrants for one year. One hundred acres might thus be cleared very easily in ten years, and there would remain sixty acres of timbered land, which will be all sufficient for a family of one hundred and sixty. Let the clearing be begun at the back side of the farm, and let the dwelling be placed in the very midst of the portion to be reserved for timber. The woods around the dwelling would afford ample protection against the malarious influences everywhere, thrown off by decaying trees, and soil newly exposed to the sun. From a disregard of this precaution, the first settlers of New England and of the Western States, as well as those of the more Southern States, suffered very much from chill and fever, as well as from other malarious diseases. The forest, you well know, absorbs those gases, which are so hurtful to animal life. Although I shall ever feel grateful to you for your professional kindness, when my life, some years since, was in great peril, I wish, in my plan of colonization, to reduce, as far as possible, the necessity for medical aid. Under the most favorable circumstances, even in that remarkably healthy region, (a fact of which I shall furnish proof after awhile,) we cannot dispense with your professional skill, for our habits are different from those of the Portuguese. Suppose, now, that the one hundred families that can be well accommodated in this small District, of which you have a diagram, were all of the same denomination of Christians, say Baptists, like yourself, or Methodists, or Episcopalians, or Lutherans, or Presbyterians, like myself, besides the means of living, which they can have in abundance, they must have a church and an academy. No colony can flourish to any extent, or be competent to accomplish much good, without the aid of education and religion. A liberal support must be provided, at the very outset, for the school and the church. A congregation of one hundred families, having the same sentiments, animated by the same desires, and aiming to accomplish the same great end—the reconstruction of society, and the establishment of it upon a solid foundation—would suffice for this purpose. Let them select a thoroughly educated, pious and zealous pastor, and a teacher of like character, and contribute, in the beginning, ten dollars to each from each family, and a great object will be accomplished. If the number of pupils afforded by the colony should be too numerous for one instructor, a small tuition fee would provide for the necessary assistant. Let the church building and the school house be placed at, or very near, the centre of the district, and they would be convenient to all the colonists. The most distant would have scarcely more than three miles to travel to church or school. By this arrangement all the advantages derivable from the church and the academy would be secured, day after day, and Sabbath after Sabbath, to every family. One of the most serious obstacles to emigration would thus be removed. Indeed, greater benefits may be enjoyed under such a plan than are experienced by many families here at home. The society would be homogeneous, compact and self-sustaining. The various members of such a society would feel as much at home in Brazil as in South Carolina. Let the Church of Christ be the centre of their association and the bond of their union, and they will verify, in a happy experience, the words of the blessed Saviour: "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world." Considerate men, who are not members of the church, would, for the sake of their families, prefer to be associated with such a colony. They would have good guaranty for the good moral influence to be thrown around them. Instead of losing anything by emigration, much might be gained in the character of the society thus organized. Bound together by common sympathies, each would be made to feel that in all the other members of the colony, he could find fit companions and firm friends. The labor incident to settlement in "a new country" would be lightened by the aid which one could render to another in clearing, building, &c. God's servant would be in the midst of them to animate them in their work, and to cheer them with the Divine word.

As I must not tax the kindness of the printer too much, I shall reserve for another letter the further consideration of my plan. Please keep these communications together, so that, when I shall have completed them, you may have them as a whole, and not in these fragments.

Yours truly,
D. McN. T.
To Dr. W. P. HAMPTON, S. C.
Exchanges please copy.

Nearly all the battle-fields around Richmond are now sown with grain.

"The Auxiliary Bible Society of Abbeville" will hold its forty-fourth Anniversary, in the Presbyterian Church in this village, on the last Wednesday in next month—July the 31st.

The Rev. H. Thompson Sloan was appointed to deliver the Annual Sermon, with the Rev. John N. Young, his alternate, and Gen. A. C. Haskell, the address, with W. A. Lee, Esq., his alternate.

Citizens of the District of all denominations are respectfully and earnestly invited to be present, and lend their countenance and aid to the great cause of the distribution of the Bible.

R. A. FAIR,
Recording Secretary.
Abbeville C. H., June 15, 1867.

FINALLY.—The *World* thinks that the threats of the extreme Radicals against the President and the South should be explained and exposed. It says: "Anything is better than that the South should be deceived. If their compliance with the law of Congress in the only shape it does or can reach them, is not to insure their prompt admission forthwith because the shape is not what the Radicals would have it, then a July session is the only way in which the South can be informed of the full measure of Radical expectations; and unless all the registration and reorganization now proceeding is to go for nothing, and reunion is to be indefinitely postponed, the sooner a July session is openly demanded and had by the Radicals, the better."

Congress appropriated half a million of dollars to defray the expenses of registration under the military reconstruction act. It is estimated by some that this amount will fall far short of the actual expense; for we hear it is stated that "a single military department in the South has three hundred boards of registration. There are five departments, and 1,500 boards in all. They have already held their sessions for a week, and will hold them for many to come. Each member is paid eight dollars a day. Estimating ten members upon each board including all the runners and attendants, and three hundred boards to each of the five departments, and we have a daily expense of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for these boards alone."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The latest intelligence from Mexico, whilst bringing us no positive news of the fate of Maximilian, makes the probability strong that his life will be spared. It appears that treachery was the cause of the fall of Queretaro. It is announced that General Lopez, who is represented as a bosom friend of Maximilian, betrayed his comrades for forty-eight thousand dollars in money; and the work of treachery was arranged so completely and carried out so successfully that Maximilian and his entire force were handed over to Escobedo without a hostile shot being fired.

CHARLESTON, June 19.—The comments upon Gen. Sickles' course contained in the *Attorney-General's* opinion, published here this morning, created a profound sensation. Gen. Sickles has to-day forwarded a request to Washington to be relieved from duty as commander of this military district, and demanded a court of inquiry on his official action.

The *Brownsville Ranchero* says *El Mexicano*, of the 12th, reports Santa Anna off Vera Cruz. It is reported that Maximilian asked a private interview with Juarez for the purpose of disclosing important State secrets. Maximilian was convicted on the night of the 3d instant, and sentenced to be shot on the morning of the 14th, with Miramon and Mejia.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Department of State has information that the court-martial in the case of Maximilian has been suspended for the present.

LOUISIANA.—In this State the registration so far shows 12,000 whites and 34,000 colored voters. In New Orleans there are registered 9,074 whites and 13,590 negroes. Many thousands of white voters have not yet registered.

Gen. John Wagener, Immigration Agent for the State of South Carolina, has engaged to visit Newberry, and present the claims of his Bureau to the citizens feeling an interest in the "labor question," on the first Monday in July next.

During the month of May 37,109 foreign immigrants arrived in New York.

The surplus of the wheat harvest in Georgia, it is estimated, will reach 10,000,000 bushels.

A canary bird has been sold in Danville, New York, for \$75.

The Russian Emperor is believed to spend about \$100,000 a day in Paris.

The following persons have freight remaining in the Depot at Abbeville:

M. M. & W. W. Farrow, G. F. Kinloch, E. I. Patton, J. H. Wilson, W. V. Chukueles, A. J. Clinkenscales, D. I. Wardlaw, J. A. Newwood, J. W. Thomas, E. & C. W. Cowan, T. F. Lanier, W. Wilson, C. T. Haskell, H. W. Lawson, O. T. Porcher, Geo. Graves, Bradley & Wideman, J. C. Sperr, W. C. Lipford, N. R. Price, Miss T. Rowland, Mary E. Davis, W. T. Mauldin.

Confignees will save expense of storage by taking their freight away at once.

D. R. SONDELEY.

MARKETS.

REPORTED BY J. N. BELCHER.

ABBEVILLE, June 21.

Cotton—Middling, 16 a 20; Good, 18 a 23; Flour (country) \$1.00 a \$1.10; Northern, \$1.10 a \$1.20; Corn \$1.75 a \$1.85; Meal \$1.75 a \$1.80; Molasses, 90 a \$1.50; Peas 1.75 a 2.00; Coffee, 80 a 35; Sugar, 16 a 22; Butter, 15 a 20; Eggs, 15 a 20; Whiskey, \$4.00 a 6.00; Bacon, (Shoulders) 15 a 18; Lard, 18 a 20; Ham, 20 a 25; Sides, 19 a 20; Salt, \$3.00 a \$4.50; Wheat, \$1.00 a \$1.75.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

J. J. GUNNINGHAM'S,

5 BALES FACTORY YARN,

FROM

The Celebrated Pendleton Factory.

June 21, 1867, 8-11

The Only Agricultural Paper Published

In South Carolina.

SUBSCRIBE! SUBSCRIBE!

"THE FARM AND GARDEN"

A 24 pp. AGRICULTURAL MONTHLY.

Only \$1.00 per annum!

J. R. Jacobs & Co.,

CLINTON, S. C.

June 21, 1867, 9-11.

BELLEVUE ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed the First Monday in July.

Rates of Tuition, IN CURRENCY.

Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department, per Session of five months, \$10.00.

Intermediate, \$15.00.

Higher English Branches, \$18.00.

French, extra, \$10.00.

M. A. ELMORE,

Principal.

June 21, 1867, 9-11.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

WOOL,

IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

The WOOL must be free from BURS and FOREIGN MATTER. Will be taken either WASHED or UNWASHED.

MILLER & ROBERTSON.

June 19 34 11

RECEIVED

THIS DAY,

AT

J. N. BELCHER'S,

1,000 pounds

BACON CLEAR SIDES,

TO ARRIVE:

TWO BARRELS GOLDEN SYRUP,

A Superior Article,

Ten Barrels Cuba Molasses,

Ten Dozen Cans

PORTABLE LEMONADE,

Or SUGAR OF LEMON—cannot be distinguished from the genuine fruit. All who wish

LEMONADE

A splendid Refreshment for the season, will do well to call early.

ABBEVILLE

ICE HOUSE.

I have made arrangements to keep ICE during the summer season. All those wishing ICE can get it by calling on me, at a reasonable price.

J. N. BELCHER.

June 19 34 11

TURNIP SEED.

RED Top Strap Leaf,

Large White Globe,

Large White Norfolk,

Yellow Aberdeen,

Ruta Baga.

ALSO,

RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE AT

DR. PARKER'S.

June 14, 1867, 8-11

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM L. WHARTON, deceased of Anderson District, S. C., are hereby notified that they must come forward and make payment before the 20th of July, or they will have to settle with an officer, and have costs to pay, as settlements must be made immediately. All persons having demands against the Estate will present them, properly attested, on or before the same time.

SAMUEL WHARTON,

Administrator.

June 14, 1867, 8-11

FOR SALE.

An Invalid's Carriage Chair,

A NEW and neat article for in or outdoor use. Can be propelled by an attendant, or by the invalid's hands. Apply to

T. C. RILEY, Greenwood.

June 7, 67

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me as BELL & GUNNINGHAM, for Blacksmith work, will find their Names and Amounts in the list of ROBERT BOWIE, Esq., for collection.

M. M. BELCHER.

Jan. 18, 1867, 30, 11